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THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

AN ALARMING CRISIS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE RIFLE CLUBS GATHERING TO ENFORCE THE ORDERS OF THE COURTS—NEBRASKA SAFE—CARL SCHURZ PROPOSES AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Democratic House withdrew from the Capitol in South Carolina yesterday, to save itself from being ejected by constables. The Senate adjourned by a vote of 16 to 14 without stopping for the joint assembly to count the vote for Governor. All day yesterday the trains to Columbia brought in rifle clubs from the State at large, and at night there were 3,000 armed riflemen in the city. They have met to compel the Republican House and the electors to obey the orders of the Supreme Court. A Democratic claim is made that the Senate will now act with the Democratic House. Gov. Chamberlain has telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE a summary of the situation. No result has yet been reached in Florida or Louisiana. An announcement in both States is expected to-day. The electoral vote of Nebraska is safe, the authority of the Legislature to canvass the vote being now held to be unquestionable. Carl Schurz proposes to have Congress petitioned in favor of a constitutional amendment requiring the Supreme Court to count the electoral vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE WITHDRAWS.
ONE HUNDRED CONSTABLES ASSEMBLED—WITHDRAWAL TO PREVENT BLOODSHED.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—After the two Houses were called to order Speaker Wallace announced that as there were 100 special constables in the State House to eject Democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resorted to and bloodshed ensue, he adjourned the legally elected House to meet at Carolina Hall. The Democrats in a body withdrew to Carolina Hall, where they are now in secret session. The Republicans then went into secret session in the State House. The town is full of people, and great excitement prevails.

A PORTENTOUS GATHERING OF RIFLEMEN.
CONFEDERATE TROOPS REVIVED IN OUTWARD APPEARANCE—A SERIOUS CRISIS AT HAND.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—The Republican Speaker called upon the Governor this morning for aid in clearing the hall from parties (meaning the Edgefield and Laurens delegation) who defied his authority and prevented the transaction of business. The Governor had organized a force of State constables to comply with the request. Gen. Wallace, the Democratic Speaker, being so informed, recommended all the Democrats to withdraw, which they did. The Republican House went into secret session, and adjourned upon finding that the Senate had adjourned without waiting for the time to arrive for going into joint assembly to count the votes for Governor, as had been agreed. The action of the Senate disconcerted the Republican programme.

All day special trains have been arriving, bringing loads of armed men, nearly all with rifles. They have their blankets rolled around their necks and their haversacks slung, and they look very little different from the Confederate soldiers with whom we were once so familiar. They have been quartered in the spacious fair ground buildings and in the public halls of the town. The State House has still its Federal guard. There are only about 400 soldiers in the city. Not less than 3,000 members of the rifle clubs are here.

The Supreme Court heard a rule to-day against Speaker Mackey, to show cause why he should not deliver the returns received by him, as Speaker, to Gen. Wallace, Speaker of the Democratic House. Mr. Mackey answered, setting forth all the facts of his election, and denied the jurisdiction of the Court over the returns, as he held them by virtue of his office for a legal purpose. It is conceded, however, that the Court will not recognize his right to them, and will order him to give them up to Mr. Wallace. Should he refuse, the Democratic rifle clubs here will furnish a posse sufficient to put him in arrest.

The rule upon the electors to show cause why they should not be restrained from acting as electors will be heard to-morrow at 1 o'clock. As they meet for organization according to the statute at 4 o'clock the same day, any order to enjoin them must be granted at once. If they answer by counsel and do not pending the decision, the Court will probably arrest them for contempt, and thus prevent them from meeting on the next day to cast the vote for President and Vice-President. It is true that Judge Bond might release them, but if the desperate character of the men in town is considered, it is a matter of doubt whether the Federal force here will be defied. Should the Court succeed in its supposed design, the vote of South Carolina would be lost, and that would be just the same as if it was cast for Tilden.

THE SENATE'S ACTION IMPORTANT.

A PROPOSITION TO CANVASS THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR MUST NOW EXAMINE FROM THE HOUSE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—The Democratic House continued in caucus all this afternoon. Whatever action was taken is unknown. The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus previous to the regular hour of meeting of that body, which was not harmonious and which lasted until 1 p. m., when the Senate met. The session was unimportant until just before 2 p. m., when it was moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 14. This action is regarded as important, as 2 o'clock to-day was the hour set for counting the vote for Governor. As the Senate adjourned without considering that question or postponing it to some future day, it is virtually disposed of in that body, and must originate in the House to come up again to the Senate. The question is now whether the Senate will recognize the Mackey House as a constitutional body, with a membership of 56 only holding certificates from the Board of State canvassers, while 63 is necessary for a quorum. The Democrats have 60, requiring only three to make a quorum. The city is full of people to-night, and others are arriving.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

REPUBLICANS WEAKENING—THE SENATE MAY ACT WITH THE DEMOCRATS—THE RIFLE CLUBS WILL ONLY SUSTAIN THE COURTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—At 20 minutes past 12 to-day Mr. Wallace, the Democratic Speaker, announced in a short speech that 100 armed State constables, commissioned by Gov. Chamberlain, were in the State House for the purpose of removing certain members of the House, and that if resisted the United States troops would support the State constables. Protesting against the right of Gov. Chamberlain or Gen. Ruger to interfere with the House, Speaker Wallace advised the members to retire and assemble in another building. This was carried by 45 to 7; several members not voting. The Democrats retired, and assembled in Carolina Hall with 68 members, eight of whom are without certificates from the Secretary of State, but who hold the certified record of the Supreme Court. Dedicating these eight, the Democrats have 60 members unquestioned, and require only three to constitute a quorum according to Gen. Grant. It is rumored that three will go over from the Republican camp before morning. The Senate adjourned before the hour for the

special order for a joint session arrived. This postpones the count of the gubernatorial vote. The Republican House finding the Senate had adjourned also adjourned. This indicates a weakness in the Republican ranks. It is supposed the Senate will co-operate with the Democratic House and count the Governor's vote.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court to require the Secretary of State by mandamus to deliver the returns for Governor to Mr. Wallace, are going on. The court is hearing testimony. It is thought the court will issue a mandamus to-morrow.

It is positively known to-night that Gen. Ruger did not authorize the troops to support the State Constable. The Democrats are confident of success. Speeches were made to-night by Wade Hampton and other Democratic speakers, full of spirit but counseling peace. The city is crowded with armed Democrats, and many are arriving by every train. The Democrats will not fire a shot, unless under orders, to sustain the Supreme Court. CHAS. H. MOISE.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 4, 1876.

A TELEGRAM FROM GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.
THE WEAKNESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION EXPOSED—THE REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE IN THE LAWFUL MAJORITY—VARIOUS MISSTATEMENTS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

The zealous and heroic dispatches with which Senator Gordon and other persons, who have suddenly landed here with their carpet-bags to take charge of South Carolina, are flooding the country, make it proper that I should give an exact and faithful statement of the facts. First, it is not true, as charged, that the United States army officers have assumed any duties here without being properly called upon to do so. The orders of the President to the commanding officers here, dated Nov. 25, are well known. Acting in view of those orders, I called upon Col. Black on Monday, the 27th ult. for a force sufficient to protect the State House against the intrusion of armed and violent men on Monday night and Tuesday morning prior to the hour for the Legislature to assemble. I did upon evidence that a plan was matured to take forcible possession of the halls of the Legislature and carry out the "shotgun" policy in the organization of the two houses. Col. Black, as he was bound to do, responded by ordering a company of soldiers to guard the State House. To say that I ought to have done this myself is to speak without knowledge of the condition of affairs here. There is no State force available for such a purpose—a fact perfectly well known here.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 27th ult., I detailed a State officer to take charge of the admission of persons to the State House, with instructions to admit only such persons as had official business in the State House, or who held the certificates of the Secretary of State as members of the General Assembly. These orders were enforced, whenever necessary, by the military officers on duty in the State House. Later in the forenoon it seemed best to relax these orders and admit persons generally into the State House. This was done. Subsequently when the Democratic members reached the door of the House of Representatives the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, who were in charge of the door and acting under the orders of the Clerk of the former House, found themselves pressed upon and about to be overpowered by a body of Democrats demanding admission. The Clerk had properly given orders to admit only those who held the certificates of the Secretary of State. In this emergency the Sergeant-at-Arms called upon the military officers in charge of the United States troops to aid him in guarding the doors against the intrusion of unauthorized persons, and such aid was granted. It is true that after conference with me upon the point, Gen. Ruger properly intended that this call for aid at the door should be submitted to him before aid was given; and this is so far as I know, the only act done by the military forces which was not previously sanctioned by Gen. Ruger. This act, however, was in no sense in excess or violation of his orders from the President. No person holding the certificate of the Secretary of State was at any time refused admission to the State House or to the House of Representatives.

Second: It is not true as charged that the military commander here has assumed to decide upon the certificates of members of the General Assembly. The Clerk of the former House has decided that no persons except those holding certificates signed by the Secretary of State were entitled to enter the hall of the House or to participate in the organization. Whatever has been done by the military forces in this respect has been done to enforce this decision and order of the Clerk. To say that all this is not the business of the military forces is to say that the President's orders to enforce my authority and to protect the State against domestic violence are improper. It was certainly my duty to enforce the authority of the Clerk if I had the power; and if, as was the fact I had no adequate force to do this, then if my authority was unquestioned the action of the military force would seem to be warranted.

Third: It is not true, as stated, that any persons hold certificates of election from the Supreme Court. The court on application refused to issue any certificates. What the persons from Edgefield and Laurens Counties hold are mere evidences from the clerk of that court that the court made an order requiring the canvassers and the Secretary of State to do what they have never done. If such papers are said to be valid certificates of election, entitling the bearers to be recognized as members of the House, I take issue, and appeal to the judgment of courts and lawyers. The Democratic members holding valid certificates refused on Tuesday, doubtless under the advice of Senator Gordon and our other Democratic strangers, to go into the House, because their friends from Edgefield and Laurens counties, without certificates, were refused admittance. No impediment other than this was placed in their way by any civil or military officer.

Fourth: The House now presided over by Mr. Mackey was organized with 60 present holding the certificates of the State based on the action of the canvassers, 59 of whom voted in the election of Speaker. This is a majority of 116, the whole number holding the certificates of the Secretary of State.

Fifth: The body presided over by Mr. Wallace has never had more than 57 persons holding the certificates of the Secretary of State—less than a majority of 116.

(The above is all that was received up to the hour of going to press.)

FLORIDA.

FINAL ARGUMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS.

COL. HIDDLE CLAIMS 129 MAJORITY FOR TILDEN ON THE RETURNS—MR. HUMPHRIES, THE ELECTOR, ELIGIBLE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 4.—The morning session of the canvassers was consumed principally with the presentation of the general argument of the Democrats. This was prepared by the Democratic lawyers who are here, and was presented by Col. George W. Biddle of Philadelphia. It is an elaborate document, laying down certain general and well-settled principles of law, and then discussing the cases of the contested counties under one or the other of these principles. It closes by asking, first, that the board simply figure up the face of the returns, on which it claims 129 majority for Tilden, or, if it sees fit to go behind the face of the returns, or if it throw out certain counties and precincts, which will leave a majority of 1,297 for the Tilden electors.

The Republicans offered no general argument, but spent the day in offering new affidavits and testimony. The decision of the board is confidently looked for to-morrow.

It is not possible to make a reasonable guess as to what it will be.

Mr. Humphries, Republican candidate for elector, who was reported to be ineligible, being a shipping-master at Pensacola, came before the board to-day and swore that he resigned in October, and that his resignation was accepted a week before the election.

NO ACTION BEFORE TO-NIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 4.—The whole day has been taken up by the introduction of testimony on both sides and the reading of arguments, and the case was submitted without special incidents. The board will not act before to-morrow night.

W. E. CHANDLER.

LOUISIANA.

DECLARATION OF THE RESULT TO-DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—All sorts of rumors are afloat, but nothing trustworthy has transpired as to the result of the canvass by the Returning Board. Gov. Kellogg stated to-day that the compilation of the electoral vote would not be completed before Tuesday afternoon.

PREVALENT RUMORS.

THE MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND FOR PACKARD SAID TO BE 1,600.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The progress made by the Returning Board has not been as rapid as was expected. Yesterday's session lasted until midnight, and to-day there has been little or no intermission. At 9 o'clock this evening a member of the board says the returns from 31 parishes have been canvassed and compiled. The work will not be completed until some time to-morrow. A report, said to be from a confidential and trustworthy source, gained currency this afternoon that the State would be given to Hayes by 1,600 majority, and to Packard by about the same, while only one Democratic Congressman—Ellis—would be returned. If any such conclusion has been reached, those who ought to know best about it profess to be in entire ignorance of the fact. The anxiety of the politicians who are waiting for the verdict is very great, though there is only one opinion as to what the result of the count will be on the Electoral and State tickets.

NEBRASKA.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE SAFE.

SENATOR PADDOCK CORRECTS A MISAPPREHENSION AS TO THE LAWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Paddock of Nebraska states that the Democrats will have no opportunity to question the legality of the electoral vote of that State. The Legislature, he says, does not need to pass a law to authorize it to count the vote. Its action is wholly ministerial, the President of the Senate opening the returns placed in his hands by the Secretary of State. The provision of the Constitution that no law can be passed without three days' notice in each House will not stand in the way of counting the vote to-morrow, because it will be counted under the requirements of the Constitution, which are said to be sufficient without the passage of a law changing the date for canvassing the returns.

NEEDLESS TROUBLE ABOUT THE STATE.

THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION ENTIRELY PROPER—THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE IN COUNTING THE VOTE SIMPLY MINISTERIAL—NO LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A prominent Republican gentleman from Nebraska, now in this city, furnishes the following statement. The Nebraska Legislature, after canvassing the returns, adopted in 1875, and the laws in pursuance thereof, is required to canvass the votes for electors as well as for executive officers and members of Congress, which are sent by the county clerks to the Secretary of State, under seal, directed to the President of the Senate, who is required to open and present them to the Legislature in joint convention, and declare the result. This is merely a ministerial duty, requiring no legislation whatever. As the Legislature would not convene until Jan. 2, 1877, it became necessary for the Governor to call a special session, for which he has expressed constitutional authority. The called session will begin to-morrow, and the first duty will be to canvass the vote. A quorum is assured, and there is no trouble in that direction.

SECOND STAGE OF THE ELECTION.

A PROPOSITION FROM CARL SCHURZ.

HE PROPOSES A PETITION TO CONGRESS FOR AN AMENDMENT FOR THE ELECTORAL VOTE TO BE COUNTED BY THE SUPREME COURT.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—A synopsis of a supposed communication by Carl Schurz, John B. Henderson, and others to the Senate of the United States was telegraphed from this city last night. It appears that this was not a communication, but a newspaper article, written by Mr. Schurz for his paper, to explain and to recommend to public approval and support a petition addressed by ex-Senators Schurz and Henderson to Congress, and which has been mailed to Washington. The petition, which will be circulated here and elsewhere for signatures, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled: The undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully represent that it is highly important that the electoral votes should be counted and the result of the Presidential election declared by a tribunal which, according to the principles of our Government, is to stand aloof from the ambitions and conflicts of political parties; that the meaning of the constitutional provision touching this matter being the subject of different constructions as to the power conferred by the fundamental law upon the President of the Senate and the two Houses of Congress, it is especially desirable, in the present excited state of the popular mind, to remove the counting of electoral votes from the very theater of such contentions, and that the counting of the result by the Supreme Court of the United States would, in our opinion, inspire universal confidence as to its justice and impartiality, and insure ready acquiescence on the part of all citizens, without distinction of party.

The undersigned therefore respectfully pray that the two Houses of Congress, at the earliest possible period, propose to the Legislature of the several States an amendment to the Constitution whereby the duty of counting the electoral vote and declaring the result thereof may be conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States, with such powers, and subject to such restrictions and limitations, as may in the wisdom of Congress be deemed necessary to secure the object desired. In view of the fact that a large majority of the State Legislatures will be in session during the month of January, and that those which are not may be convened for the purpose, a proposition promptly submitted by Congress may be considered and ratified by the requisite number of State Legislatures in time to secure its benefits in the settlement of the present Presidential contest.

A NEW PLOT AGAINST HAYES.

BOGUS TELEGRAMS TALKED OF ANNOUNCING GOV. HAYES'S WITHDRAWAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Bogus telegrams purporting to announce the withdrawal of Gov. Hayes are expected to be sent from here this week. This afternoon two Democrats coming down the avenue were overheard discussing a plot which they said would be carried out on Wednesday. Dispatches would, they professed to know, be sent from here on that day to the Republican electors at their places of meeting signed by W. Chandler, to the effect that Gov. Hayes had withdrawn, and that they should cast their votes for Mr. Blaine. It seems incredible that such a bold fraud can be contemplated, but so desperate is the determination of the Democrats to

WASHINGTON.

PARTISANSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

TWO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS EXCLUDED FROM THE FLOOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—At the very outset to-day the Democrats in the House make an exhibition of partisanship which will sadly disappoint moderate men of both parties, who hoped that they would act with fairness and aid in calming the apprehensions felt throughout the country. They refused admission to the member elect from Colorado, and referred the case to the Committee on the Judiciary on the plea that the House did not know that the State had been fully admitted to the Union. Of course the purpose was to leave an opening for assailing the electoral vote of the State, and influenced by this motive the majority was deaf to argument and careless of the fact that the two Senators had been admitted to their seats without objection, and that the President had weeks ago by proclamation declared Colorado a State of the Union. Last session the Democrats voted to admit the Territory of Colorado, believing that they could secure its vote. They failed, and it is believed they now intend to refuse to the State its representation in the House, setting up the ridiculous claim that it had no right to vote for President at all. It really looks as if the circumstance of a State voting for Hayes is going to be taken by the Democratic majority as prima facie evidence that it ought to be disfranchised.

As soon as the Colorado member had been sent to the committee to prove that he had really a State to represent, the majority of the House took up the credentials of the member from the Charleston, South Carolina, district, which were just as good as those of any member on the floor, shut the door in his face also, and sent him to the Committee on Elections. This proceeding violated all precedents of the House, for Mr. Blaine, presenting the certificate of the Governor of the State, had a clear prima facie right to be sworn in. A handful of Democratic members refused to follow their party in these two cases, but none of them aided the Republicans in the argument against them. There was an evident lack of vigorous and aggressive leadership on the Republican side. Mr. Banks, Mr. Hoar, and others made effective speeches, but the absence of Mr. Blaine was seriously felt. Gen. Garfield had not returned from New-Orleans, and the minority did not therefore have the benefit of his presence.

Senator Blaine thinks the action of the Democrats in the House in refusing to admit the new members until after the election of a speaker altogether unwarranted by the rules and precedents. He says that the claims of a member presenting a certificate of election take precedence of all other business, and that the right of such members to be sworn in cannot be questioned. The clerk ought to have put their names on the roll, and as he did not do so the House should have seated them at once. Mr. Blaine regrets that the Republicans did not make a stronger fight on this point.

COMMITTEES TO GO SOUTH.

MR. HAYES'S RESOLUTION PUSHED THROUGH THE HOUSE—SOUTH CAROLINA TO BE VISITED AT ONCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It was nearly 8 o'clock before the House adjourned, the last three hours being consumed in a parliamentary fight over Mr. Hewitt's resolution to send committees to investigate the elections in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina. The Democratic caucus did not decide positively to have such a resolution introduced, but put the matter in the hands of an informal committee. In a consultation of the party leaders this committee decided that the resolution must be introduced at once, and that the resolution must be crowded through without a day's delay. Mr. Hewitt wrote it as soon as the House met and Mr. Randall agreed to strain the rules so as to let it in.

The Republicans, led by Mr. Kasson, took the ground that a motion to suspend the rules could not come up in order until after the reading of the journal and the expiration of the morning hour next Monday. The Speaker held that, as there had been no morning hour and no journal reading, it was competent for him to entertain the motion. After taking an appeal from this decision, and being voted down by the Democratic majority, the Republicans resisted a while longer by dilatory motions, and then concluded to let their opponents have their own way. The resolution got the necessary two-thirds vote. It was slowly worked to convey an assumption of the right of the House to reject the electoral votes of any of the States investigated. Only one of the three committees was announced, and that on South Carolina.

The committee will organize in this city to-morrow, and proceed to Columbia to-morrow night. It is understood that Representative Morrison of Illinois will be appointed chairman of the special Louisiana committee.

THE HOUSE READY FOR WORK.

DETAILS OF THE ORGANIZATION—MR. RANDALL'S ELECTION TO THE SPEAKERSHIP—HIS APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR—THE SPEECH HE MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The opening of the session to-day attracted to the House the usual crowd of people, who appeared to find in the proceedings a satisfactory compensation for enduring the heat, the jam, and the foul air. Before 11 o'clock the gallery seats were all filled and the doorways packed with men and women standing. A prevalent idea that something exciting might occur in connection with the Presidential question made the multitude give eager attention to the rather monotonous doings of the day, and they sat the long session out with more patience than was displayed by the members. The Republican side of the hall was almost empty until a few minutes before 12, when the members came in from their caucuses; but the Democratic side presented an animated scene of greetings, consultations and chat between colleagues, and shifting groups of members, officials, and journalists. Each party leader was the center of a little throng of friends, eager to hear his opinions on the situation or to watch him back to Washington. Around the chairs occupied by Messrs. Randall, Cox, Holman, and Hewitt there thronged were largest. Alexander H. Stephens, who was carried into the hall by two messengers, and who sat wrapped up in a cloak, received much attention. General good humor seemed to prevail, and a looker-on could discern no signs in the smiling faces of the members of the fierce contests which the session is almost sure to bring forth.

Clerk Adams called the House to order, and carried it through the hour and a half that elapsed before the new Speaker was installed with mistle-takes, and in a dignified and becoming manner. He had to decide the question of whether the election of Speaker or the swearing in of new members elected to fill vacancies was of higher privilege, and of course sided with his party and was sustained by it in holding that a Speaker should be first chosen. It was a question that evidently had two sides, and Mr. Adams's decision gave the House a chance to decide for itself on an appeal.

In the election for Speaker, Mr. Cox gracefully performed the duty which custom devolved upon Mr. Lamar as chairman of the Democratic caucus, and nominated his successful rival, Mr. McCrary, for the Republicans, nominated Gen. Garfield, for the Republicans, in an orderly and almost machine-like voting was in an orderly and almost machine-like fashion, each member announcing the name of his party's nominee, with three exceptions. These were three independent voters who, for some reason best known to themselves, paid no attention to caucus action. Prof. Seelye of Massachusetts voted for Geo. F. Hoar; Mr. Potter of Michigan for Wm. R.

Morrison, and Mr. Magoon for his colleague, Chas. G. Williams of Wisconsin. So neither of the party nominees got the compliment of the solid vote of his party associates. Mr. Randall, who had been radiant with good humor all the morning, looked rather serious as the voting neared an end and the time approached for him to shoulder the heavy burden of his new honors.

He made a good appearance, however, when escorted to the chair by Messrs. Cox and McCrary, and although his hands trembled when holding the manuscript of his speech, his voice was as clear as a bugle. The first part of his short address was in excellent taste; the last seemed to contain a menace of mischief. Its reference to the Executive usurpations was wholly out of place, and had the effect of pouring bitter water into the already overflowing cup of partisan feeling. Demonstrative applause greeted this sentence from the Democratic side, and above the din of hand-clapping there rang out from the galleries an ominous sound, not cheers, but that peculiar shrill and strident cry which used to be known during the war as the "Rebel yell." It is the Southern fashion of expressing enthusiasm, and may be as good in its way as the Northern hurrah, but it is doubtful if it was ever heard in the House, certainly not since the fierce debates that preceded the rebellion, and many Republicans shuddered involuntarily at the sound.

Mr. Randall's conduct in the chair gave general satisfaction until toward the close of the session, when he made a ruling to admit Mr. Hewitt's resolution, which Republicans claimed outraged all precedents and violated the rules themselves. He decided a motion to suspend the rules to be out of order, although such a motion can only be entertained on Mondays after the morning hour. As there had been no morning hour the Republicans claimed there could be no such motion put.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY—RETURN OF MR. SCHUYLER—THE TURKISH REFORMS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4, 1876.

In his speech on Friday, Prince Bismarck said in regard to England's attitude that, thanks to Germany's endeavors, England would possibly allow the inevitable Russo-Turkish war to be localized. The Marquis of Salisbury when at Berlin had spoken very temperately on this side of the question. However, it was not England but Austria who found herself reduced to an exceedingly difficult position by current events. Germany, he said, wished to remain on friendly terms with Austria. The Prince then alluded to the support Germany may give Austria, and next spoke of the occupation of Bulgaria. The statement, he said, that he had told the Marquis of Salisbury that he approved any such proceedings was erroneous. Germany had refrained from all interference, and had no wish to acquire prestige by meddling with other people's affairs. She had been asked to mediate, but had declined to advise where she did not mean to support her counsel by force. The time would come when the disinterestedness of this policy would be generally recognized and when European nations would be adjusted to the new situation in Germany, if her interests required, was able to throw into the balance. Then turning to an Ultramontane member, who is known to favor the incorporation of Austria, German province with Germany, he remarked that neither he nor Germany had any designs in that direction, nor did he think Germans in Austria really favored the plan. The Times's report contains no mention of any remark by Prince Bismarck concerning England's waging an unofficial war against Russia.

M. Grues, the Servian Minister of War, is expected at the Russian headquarters at Kischineff. The contention between the Grand Vicer of Turkey and Midhat Pasha continues. The Sultan has not yet given his casting vote. The Porte, however, denies that there are any dissensions, and says that the scheme of reform is almost complete.

Mr. Schuyler of the American Legation returned to Constantinople from Bulgaria on Saturday. He reports that the condition of the people is improving and that the relief agencies and the Government are working well.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 4, 1876.

The Official Journal announces that the French Ministry have tendered their resignations and that President MacMahon has requested them to remain in office until he has arrived at a decision on the subject. The crisis began when M. Dufaure, President of the Council, offered his resignation on Saturday morning, in consequence of his defeat in the State on Friday. All his colleagues approved his action and decided to imitate it. Their intention was not immediately carried out, in deference to the wishes of President MacMahon. The crisis was subsequently intensified by M. Maréchal, Minister of the Interior, accepting the vote which was passed in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last expressing confidence that in the future the Government will, in regard to burials of members of the Legion of Honor, respect liberty of conscience and the equality of all citizens.

The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protested against this action of M. Maréchal. M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, sided with M. Maréchal and Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War, with the Duke Decazes. The difference became so marked that a joint resignation of the Ministry was decided upon and handed to President MacMahon. The crisis is now over. M. Dufaure is thought impossible that the Chamber of Deputies and Senate can both be satisfied. Vague rumors are circulated that President MacMahon may resign, but this is an unconstitutional interference. La République Française (Gambetta's organ), however, advocates a decidedly moderate course, and favors the maintenance of the present Ministry. The organ of M. Leon Say, and without M. Dufaure or Gen. Berthaut. It objects to the entry into the Ministry of either M. Jules Simon or M. Charles Luciere, as involving too great a change.

REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4, 1876.

A telegram has been received from The revolution, means by Col. Alsina, minister of war, has broken out simultaneously in the City of Buenos Ayres and the Province of Entre Rios. Another telegram received on Saturday said that the revolution in Buenos Ayres was a success. The revolution in Buenos Ayres was in a state of siege, and gold was at 30 per cent premium. The bulls on the Stock Exchange rose to 100 per cent. It is certain that the revolution in Buenos Ayres was a success, and the secession of Buenos Ayres was contemplated. Argentine bonds fell 4 1/2 to 5 to-day.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

ADDRESS BY GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY—THE POINTS IN WHICH EACH NATION EXCELLED OR FAILED.

Stehway Hall was crowded to the doors last evening, on the occasion of ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley's address upon the "Results of the International Exhibition," delivered at the request of the Association for the Advancement of Science, Art, and Industry. The free use of the hall was given by the proprietors. Among those upon the platform were the Hon. William D. Dodge, ex-Gov. Hoffman, George Wilson, Mr. Beckwith, one of the American judges of the Exhibition, Eliza Harris, David Dudley Field, Prof. Doremus, and the Rev. Dr. Anderson, and a number of ladies. Gen. Hawley spoke in substance as follows:

International exhibitions have now become an established fact, but the question of founding them belonging to the future. I do not know who was the first to think of celebrating the American Centennial by such an exhibition, but am of the opinion that it was an inevitable thing. The first commission met in Philadelphia in March, 1873, and there organized. We had numerous troubles, monetary and otherwise, to contend against. Senator Sumner raised objections to the year, saying that we could not get John Bull here on the anniversary of '76. The newspapers were decidedly hostile toward the enterprise and critical toward its projectors until the Exhibition began; then, however, they turned about and became our fast friends. Another objection was toward the place, people holding that Philadelphia was nothing but a provincial town, and that the show would be only a local affair after all. Then came the objection—have no patience with it—that we had nothing to show, although as long ago as 1857 England gave us the credit of being second in the advance of manufacturing enterprises. And once more we were told that the exhibition would be a failure. But we have an exhibition, in the very face of the fact that America has a number of railroads and private manufactures who could have given a more complete and more interesting exhibition by railroads. The value of international exhibitions is very great. No nation can afford to stay away from one. We had from the United States, and from other countries, a great many fine things. We have had a very good show of machinery, iron, and wood-working, very good seeds, and a very good collection of minerals. The German bronze medals have been better, but the pottery was superb. America is gaining ground in edge tools, as Sheffield has lately confessed. The German bronzes made an excellent exhibit in public works—the backbone of that country. Brazil made some very interesting exhibits. France was in some respects a disappointment, but